

MIT team wins first in Putnam math contest

MIT claims four out of the five Putnam Fellows in the prestigious competition

By Kath Xu
NEWS EDITOR

MIT took first place in the 2013 William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition this year, only the seventh time the Institute has claimed the top prize of \$25,000 since the founding of the competition almost a century ago. This year's team was composed of Benjamin P. Gunby '15, Mitchell M. Lee '16, and Zipei Nie '15, all of whom placed in the top 25. The team members were designated before the competition from among a larger group of MIT students taking the test.

The Putnam is widely considered to be the most prestigious college-level math

competition in the world, with a typical median score of zero out of a total possible 120 points. Students can earn a maximum of 10 points for each of the 12 questions on the test. Questions on this proof-based exam are meant "to test originality as well as technical competence," covering topics from linear algebra to graph theory.

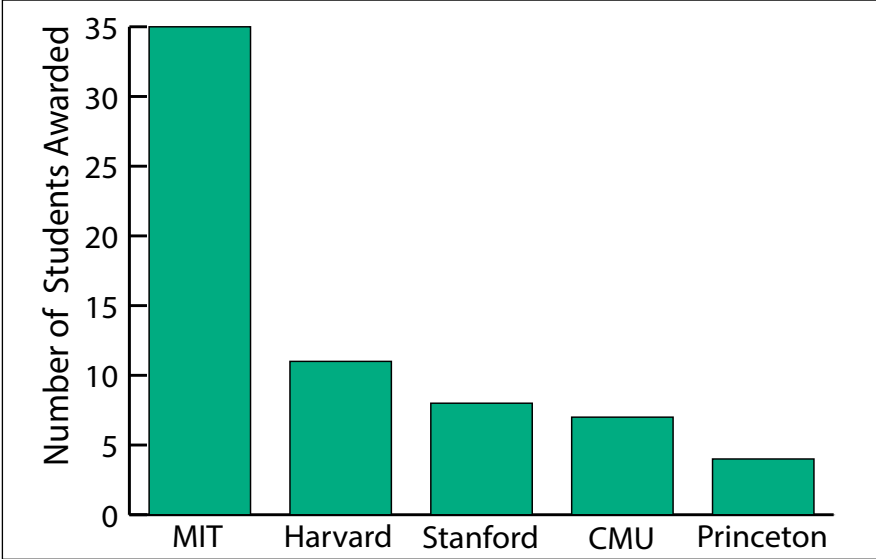
Of the top five scorers this year, four came from MIT — Lee, Nie, Bobby C. Shen '17, and David H. Yang '17. The fifth Putnam Fellow, Evan M. O'Dorney, came from Harvard. Each of these Fellows will receive \$2,500 for their performance on the exam. Past Putnam Fellows include Richard P.

Putnam, Page 8



TAMI FORRESTER—THE TECH

The EECS department unveiled its new teaching area, the Cypress Engineering Design Studio (EDS for short) on Tuesday, April 1. Located at 38-501, EDS is dedicated to building hardware and programming systems, and features laser cutting tools, a soldering station and other fabrication equipment. The new teaching area will be used by existing and new project based classes.



INFOGRAPHIC BY LENNY MARTINEZ

These numbers include any student who received honorable mention or above.

NEWS BRIEFS

MIT sells \$550 million in long-term bonds

In an effort to raise capital to fund academic projects, campus development, and research, MIT sold \$550 million in Series B Taxable Revenue Bonds, according to MIT News.

The bonds mature in 2114 with an annual interest rate of 4.678%, significantly lower than the rate on the last round of century bonds MIT sold in 2011. Those bonds, which MIT used to raise \$750 million in capital for the exact same purposes, had an annual interest rate of 5.623%, which Dave Kansas of The Wall Street Journal's MarketBeat called "super-duper low" at the time.

Locking in on this "historically low cost of

capital for a very lengthy period of time" was part of the motivation for the move, according to MIT News.

The capital raised by the bonds, "combined with gifts and internal funding sources, will provide MIT with flexibility in scope and timing to support the acceleration of campus renewal as well as other strategic research buildings and infrastructure projects over the next decade," MIT News wrote, echoing closely their description of the 2011 bonds.

MIT will make periodic payments on the interest and pay the principal when the bonds mature. The bonds, which are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's, are likely to be purchased by individuals, pension plans, mutual funds, and insurers, according to MIT News.

—William Navarre

How Kendall Square became a biotech hub

Prof. Sharp's Biogen was one of the earliest biotech companies in Cambridge

By Bendta Schroeder
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

In the 1970s, if you stood at the corner of Main and Vassar streets and looked out from the edge of the MIT campus, you would see nothing but a vacant lot. Kendall Square had been vacated by the decline of manufacturing and by businesses escaping to the suburbs, leaving only a few scattered outposts, such as Draper Laboratories and the Department of Transportation's Volpe Center.

When the leaders of a new company, Biogen, looked for a location for their Cambridge headquarters in 1980, they chose a spot on one edge of that vacant lot, on Binney Street. When Biogen opened in 1982, the company was a pioneer on multiple fronts: it was one of the first few biotech companies, the first company to obtain a recombinant DNA (rDNA) license in Cambridge, and a harbinger of great changes in store for Kendall Square.

While Biogen never left Cam-

bridge, it would move its headquarters for a time to the suburb Weston. But on Feb. 11, the company, now Biogen Idec, celebrated its return to Binney Street. And the contrast between the Kendall Square of 1982 and 2014 could not be greater: This time, Biogen Idec would be joining a bioscience community populated by numerous high-profile biotech companies, research institutes, and startups.

Biogen Idec's relocating celebrations included the unveiling of a series of permanent exhibits featuring some of the people important to the company's history, as well as the dedication of a new building to Biogen co-founder Phillip A. Sharp, an MIT Institute Professor of biology and a member of the Koch Institute for Integrative Cancer Research.

Sharp's Nobel prize-winning discovery of RNA splicing at MIT helped lay the groundwork for Biogen. Naming a Biogen Idec building after a scientist is unusual — as they're usually named after business people — but the name is fit-

ting: In many ways, Sharp's story mirrors that of biotech renaissance in Kendall Square.

Finding a Community at MIT

Much of Sharp's scientific career was shaped by searching for and finding the right community. He was not only looking for a place that would give him the right research tools, but also the right people who could provide mentorship, work toward similar goals, and exchange exciting new ideas. Sharp had worked his way from an undergraduate degree in chemistry in 1966 at Union College, a small liberal arts institution not too far from his rural home in the northern hills of Kentucky, to completing a doctorate in physical chemistry in 1969 at the University of Illinois.

His thesis used physical and statistical theory to characterize DNA as a polymer. But when he read the 1966 Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory symposium on "The Genetic Code," he was inspired to join the emerging fields of molecu-

lar biology and genetics and sought the right community to help him make the jump.

Sharp found an excellent opportunity in working for Norman Davidson at the California Institute of Technology (CalTech), who had been working as a chemist, but was transitioning into what would become groundbreaking work in molecular biology. Sharp knew that in getting a postdoc position at CalTech, he would be joining "a whole host of very extraordinary young people and professors," he says, with whom he would share the same scientific background and scientific goals.

When Sharp wanted to extend his research into human cells, he looked for a new scientific home, which he found at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York. Sharp was particularly pleased to be working under the tutelage of the lab's then-director Jim Watson. "I was totally excited about being in that environment," Sharp explains,

Kendall, Page 11

IN SHORT

The summer UROP direct funding applications are due Thursday, April 17 at 5 p.m. Students should submit their application at <http://web.mit.edu/urop/apply>

Campus Preview Weekend (CPW) is next weekend. Start preparing to help welcome the Class of 2018 to campus!

For-credit summer courses will run at MIT this summer. To encourage participation, tuition will be free and housing will be fully subsidized. Fill out the intent to apply form at <http://future.mit.edu/summer-future> to be notified when registration opens. One class will be offered in each of mechanical engineering, materials science and engineering, and physics. Two classes will be offered in biology. The change was also announced to the MIT community in an email from Chancellor Cynthia Barnhart PhD '88.

Send news information and tips to news@tech.mit.edu.

PUZZLES WITH NUMBERS

There is a Techdoku today. It's probably fun. You should do it.

FUN, p. 5

THAT PESKY MASCOT

The Tim faces off with... Tim.
FUN, p. 6

CONTEMPORARY COMICS

It's ok. I don't understand them either.
FUN, p. 6



GET YOUR INDIE FIX

New column reviewing independent films looks at *Broken Kingdom* and *Kingdom Come*.

ARTS, p. 7

THE POST-SPRING BREAK LULL

Q.E.D. and the tales of vacation adventures.

FUN, p. 5

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Nest labs stops selling high-tech smoke detector

By Nick Wingfield
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Nest Labs, the home automation company recently acquired by Google for \$3.2 billion, said Thursday that it was halting sales of its smoke and carbon monoxide detector over safety concerns.

Tony Fadell, the chief executive of Nest, said in a letter posted on Nest’s website that it would stop selling the product, Nest Protect, until it fixed a problem with a feature that lets people temporarily disable the alarm by waving their hands in front of the detector. Fadell said Nest was concerned that the feature could be unintentionally activated, potentially delaying the alarm from going off if there was a

fire.

Nest also said it was immediately deactivating the feature, which it calls Nest Wave, on smoke detectors already purchased, something it can do remotely. Fadell said the smoke and carbon monoxide detection capabilities of the alarms would continue to function.

“We’re enormously sorry for the inconvenience caused by this issue,” Fadell wrote. “The team and I are dedicated to ensuring that we can stand behind each Nest product that comes into your home, and your 100 percent satisfaction and safety are what motivates us. Please know that the entire Nest team and I are focused on fixing this problem and continuing to improve our current products in every way

possible.”

He said Nest was not aware of any customers who had experienced the problem.

The wave feature that is the source of its smoke detector’s problems is a prime example of how Nest has tried to simplify one of the least glamorous devices in the home. Anyone with a conventional smoke detector knows how easily false alarms can be set off by burned toast and other events that pose no threat to life, sending homeowners scurrying for ladders to remove the smoke detectors and frantically waving towels to silence them.

Nest Wave was designed to make it easier to silence the alarm temporarily by simply waving one’s arms beneath it.

Two women kidnapped from a resort in Malaysia

By Kirk Semple and Floyd Whaley
THE NEW YORK TIMES

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Gunmen kidnapped a Chinese tourist and a Filipino hotel worker, both women, from a beach resort on an island off the coast of Malaysian Borneo, the Chinese and Malaysian authorities said Thursday, spurring an international manhunt.

The abductions, which occurred late Wednesday, appeared to be the work of insurgents from the nearby islands of the southern Philippines

who have been fighting the Filipino government for years, security experts said. The kidnapping risked complicating ties between China and Malaysia, already strained over the disappearance of Malaysia Airlines Flight 370.

The women were taken from the Singamata Reef Resort, a diving and snorkeling retreat built on stilts on Singamata Island off the coast of Sabah, a state on Borneo, in eastern Malaysia.

Chinese tourists at the resort told a Chinese newspaper, The Huaxi Metropolitan Daily that they had

heard gunshots as gunmen stormed the hotel, seized the victims and spirited them away on speedboats. Photos posted on the newspaper’s website and reportedly taken during the attack show hotel guests crouching behind upturned tables. There were about 60 Chinese guests at the hotel, the paper said.

Various armed groups, including Muslim separatist factions fighting to establish an independent state, operate throughout the southern Philippines and use kidnappings for ransom to help finance their operations.

FDA approves portable drug overdose treatment

Federal health regulators approved a drug overdose treatment device Thursday that experts say will provide a powerful, life-saving tool in the midst of a surging epidemic of prescription drug abuse. Similar to an EpiPen used to stop allergic reactions to bee stings, the easy-to-use injector — small enough to tuck into a pocket or a medicine cabinet — will be prescribed for emergency use by the relatives or friends of people who have overdosed.

The hand-held device, called Evzio, delivers a single dose of naloxone, a medication that reverses the effects of an overdose, and will be used on those who have stopped breathing or lost consciousness from an opioid drug overdose. Naloxone is the standard treatment in such circumstances, but until now, has been available mostly in hospitals and other medical settings, when it is often used too late to save the patient.

The decision to quickly approve the new treatment, which is expected to be available this summer, comes as deaths from opioids continue to mount, including an increase in those from heroin, which contributed to the death of actor Philip Seymour Hoffman in February. Federal health officials, facing criticism for failing to slow the rising death toll, are under pressure to act, experts say.

“This is a big deal and I hope gets wide attention,” said Dr. Carl R. Sullivan III, director of the addictions program at West Virginia University. “It’s pretty simple: Having these things in the hands of people around drug addicts just makes sense because you’re going to prevent unnecessary mortality.”

—Sabrina Tavernise, The New York Times

Japan cancels whale hunt off Antarctica

TOKYO — Japan has canceled this year’s whale hunt off Antarctica just days after an international court ruled against the killings.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said he would comply with the court order, although the ministry in charge of the hunt canceled it for this year only, leaving open the possibility that Japan may try to revive it under different legal reasoning.

Japan had relied on a loophole in a 1986 moratorium on commercial whaling that allowed killings for research purposes. The ruling by the International Court of Justice in The Hague on Monday said that the scientific output from Japan’s whaling program in Antarctica appeared limited and suggested that the hunt was continued for political reasons.

While the hunt is not widely popular in Japan, it is backed by a group of nationalistic lawmakers who paint opponents as trampling Japanese culture.

—Martin Fackler, The New York Times

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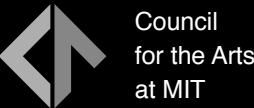


Photo: *Input/Output Paper*, 2010-2011. By Jie Qi, 2013 Grant Recipient.

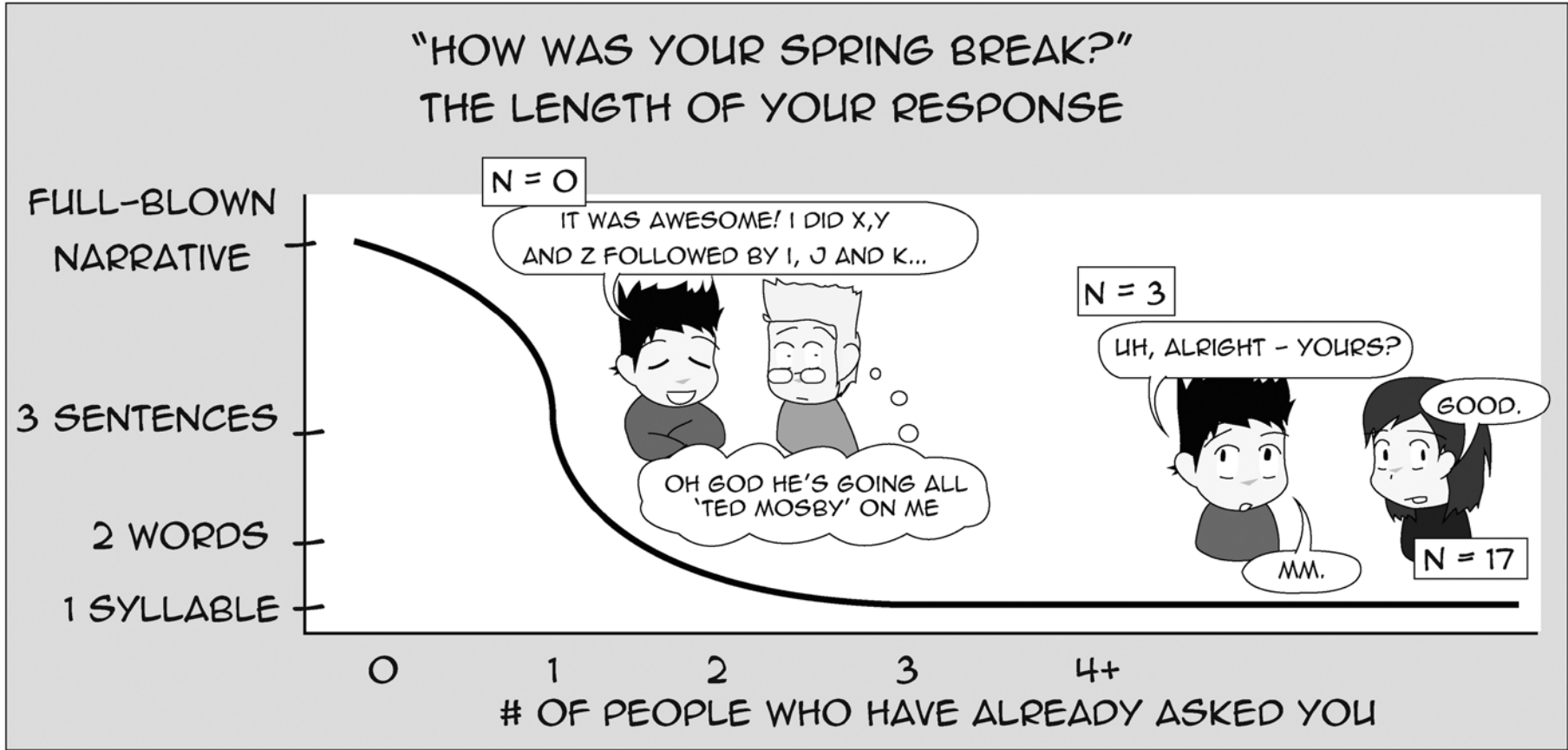
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Q.E.D. (QUITE EASILY DONE)

BY ERIKA TRENT



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Sudoku

Solution, page 9

3	7	1		6				4
9	2			7				
		5	2					
8						6	3	
2			6		8			1
	1	6						5
					4	5		
				3			8	7
5				8		3	1	2

Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column, row, and 3 by 3 grid contains exactly one of each of the digits 1 through 9.

Techdoku

Solution, page 9

3+		120x		30x	
48x				48x	
	36x				5x
10x	6		5		
	90x		1-		4
1		144x			

Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column and row contains exactly one of each of the numbers 1-6. Follow the mathematical operations for each box.

Get Cracking by Billie Truitt

Solution, page 9

ACROSS

- 1 Specialized glove
5 French dance
10 Good whack
14 "You can leave now"
15 Really got to
16 "Heavens!"
17 '70 Israeli leader
18 "Keen!"
19 Book-jacket blurbs
20 Protection from harm
23 Favoring
24 OR workers
25 TV research giant
27 Tails of tourist trains
32 Otello excerpt
33 Prefix for friendly
34 Moulin Rouge performance
36 Thunderstruck
39 Chimney nester
41 Pothole patch
42 Very short time
43 Maui figurine
44 Lake Erie city
46 American Hunter publisher
47 Homer Simpson's mom

- 49 Redecorator's device
51 Gossipy gathering
54 Heavens
55 Arctic seabird
56 Airlines' cooperative arrangement
62 SWAT team weapons
64 Under-sink fitting
65 Mellowed
66 Blue-ribbon
67 Don Trump's mom
68 Roberts of romance novels
69 Picnic playwright
70 City north of Cologne
71 Iliad locale

DOWN

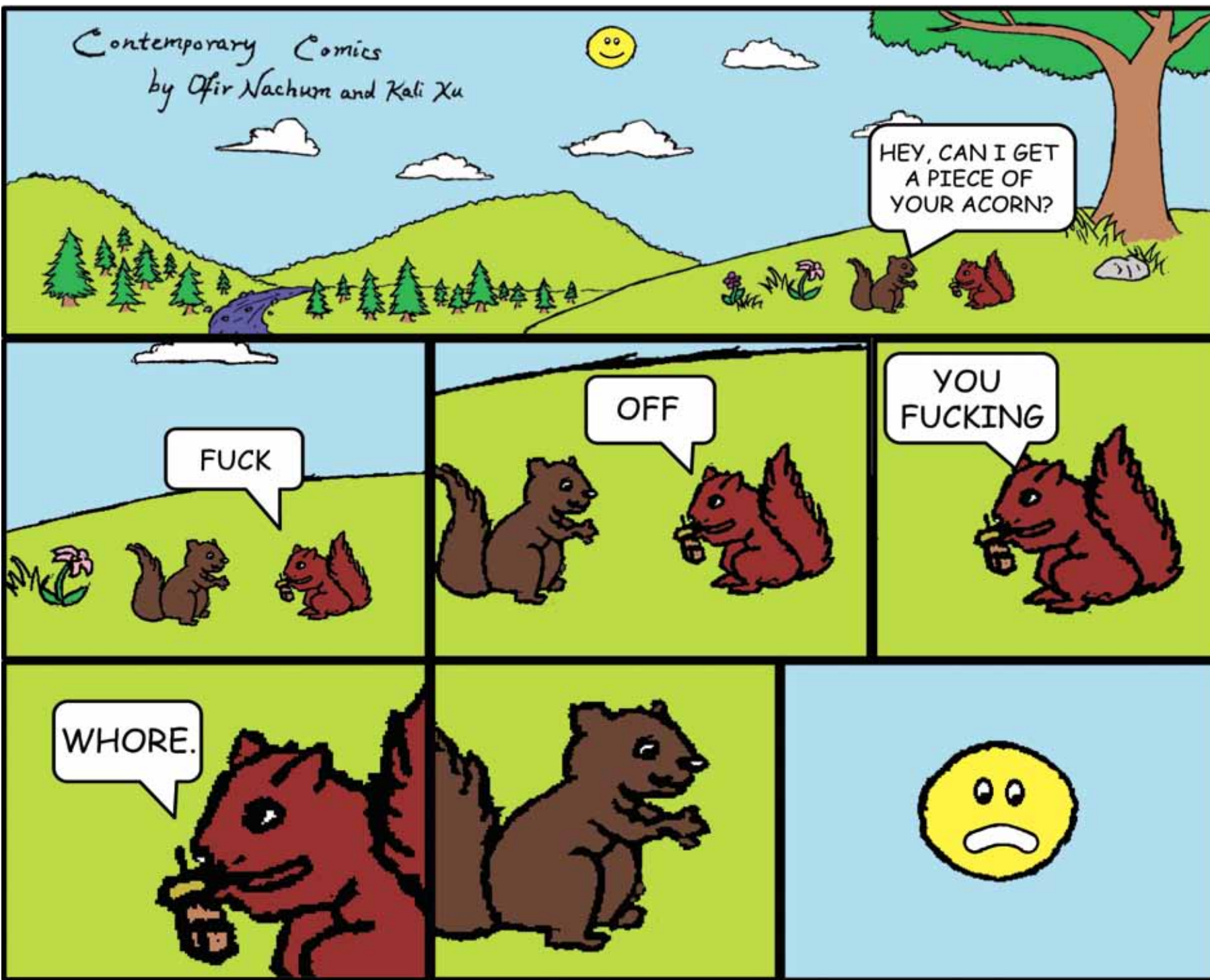
- 1 May honorees
2 Billy Bookcase seller
3 "No work tomorrow!"
4 Performer in a ring
5 Hudgens of High School Musical
6 Suits to __
7 Spring over
8 Gown material

- 9 James Bond, as a teen
10 Weep and wail
11 Besetting from two directions
12 It makes il mondo go round
13 Fortune 500 food producer
21 Criticize
22 70 Across' land: Abbr.
26 Very strong denial
27 It's, in Biarritz
28 When Macbeth meets the witches
29 Odds-offering operation
30 Inner: Prefix
31 Tonsorial concern
35 Expanse
37 Neutral shade
38 Faculty head
40 Barrel of laughs
42 Big name in small trucks
44 Tex-Mex casserole
45 Plastic kitchen tub
48 Pres. advisory team
50 Despot
51 Hawaiian Airlines destination

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
20				21						22		23		
			24					25			26			
27	28	29				30	31		32					
33				34				35			36		37	38
39			40			41				42				
43					44				45			46		
			47		48			49			50			
51	52					53			54					
55					56			57	58			59	60	61
62			63		64						65			
66					67						68			
69					70						71			

- 52 Manila's island
53 Many flat-screens
57 Important periods
58 Levelheaded

- 59 Sikorsky of aeronautics
60 Wolfe of whodunits
61 Sydney greeting
63 Consult with



ESSENCE

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MIT places first in math competition

Over 4,000 students take Putnam

Putnam, from Page 1

Feynman '39 and current MIT professor Bjorn Poonen, who was a Fellow for all four years of eligibility.

Almost half of the 81 students who earned honorable mention or above are from MIT. The school with the next highest number of students obtaining this award was Harvard, which claimed only 11.

Travis Hance '14, who scored in the top 25, said he took the Putnam "out of fondness for competition math," having competed extensively in high school math competitions.

"I took the Putnam in 2010 and 2011 as well," said Hance. "I got honorable mention both those years, so this year was the best I have done. Maybe this year's problems just played more to my strengths. It also helped that I didn't trip up on any of the easier problems this year like I did in the past."

Like Hance, fellow top-25 scorer Tianyou Zhou '16 competed in

math contests before coming to MIT.

"I think there is not much difference between this year's [exam] and previous ones. Both are awesome," said Hance.

This year, no one solved the last question, which described a game played with stones (see accompanying graphic). Each contestant had their own take on what they considered to be their favorite problem.

"I most enjoyed B4 [the tenth question], which felt to me like the most natural question on the whole exam - something one would encounter in the 'mathematical wild,' rather than just a problem contrived for the purposes of a contest," explained Victor Y. Wang '17, who also placed in the top 25. "I like how Professor Cohn from the freshman Putnam Seminar (18.A34) phrased it: B4 was the most 'useful-looking' problem on the test, for some weird definition of 'useful.'"

The last, unsolved problem

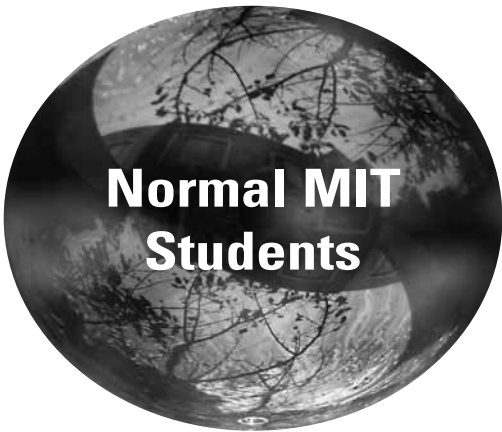
This was the last question, problem B6, on the 2013 William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition. None of the over 4000 students who wrote the exam succeeded in solving the problem.

Let n greater than or equal to 1 be an odd integer. Alice and Bob play the following game, taking alternating turns, with Alice playing first. The playing area consists of n spaces, arranged in a line. Initially all spaces are empty. At each turn, a player either

- places a stone in an empty space, or
- removes a stone from a nonempty space s , places a stone in the nearest nonempty space to the left of s (if such a space exists), and places a stone in the nearest nonempty space to the right of s (if such a space exists).

Furthermore, a move is permitted only if the resulting position has not occurred previously in the game. A player loses if he or she is unable to move. Assuming that both players play optimally throughout the game, what moves may Alice make on her first turn?

Do you live *outside* the bubble?



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KEEP CALM AND JOIN THE TECH

Solution to Sudoku
from page 7

3	7	1	8	6	9	2	5	4
9	2	4	5	7	3	1	6	8
6	8	5	2	4	1	9	7	3
8	5	7	4	1	2	6	3	9
2	9	3	6	5	8	7	4	1
4	1	6	3	9	7	8	2	5
7	3	8	1	2	4	5	9	6
1	6	2	9	3	5	4	8	7
5	4	9	7	8	6	3	1	2

Solution to Techdoku
from page 7

3	1	4	6	5	2
4	2	5	1	6	3
6	4	1	3	2	5
2	6	3	5	4	1
5	3	6	2	1	4
1	5	2	4	3	6

Solution to Crossword
from page 7

M	I	T		V	A	L	S	E		S	W	A	T			
O	K	G	O		A	T	E	A	T		O	H	M	Y		
M	E	I	R		N	E	A	T	O		B	I	O	S		
S	A	F	E		K	E	E	P	I	N	G		P	R	O	
				R	N	S				N	I	E	L	S	E	N
C	A	B	O	O	S	E	S			A	R	I	A			
E	C	O		C	A	N	C	A	N		A	W	E	D		
S	T	O	R	K		T	A	R		T	R	I	C	E		
T	I	K	I		T	O	L	E	D	O		N	R	A		
				M	O	N	A		P	A	I	N	T	G	U	N
K	L	A	T	S	C	H			S	K	Y					
A	U	K		C	O	D	E	S	H	A	R	I	N	G		
U	Z	I	S		P	T	R	A	P		A	G	E	D		
A	O	N	E		I	V	A	N	A		N	O	R	A		
I	N	G	E		E	S	S	E	N		T	R	O	Y		

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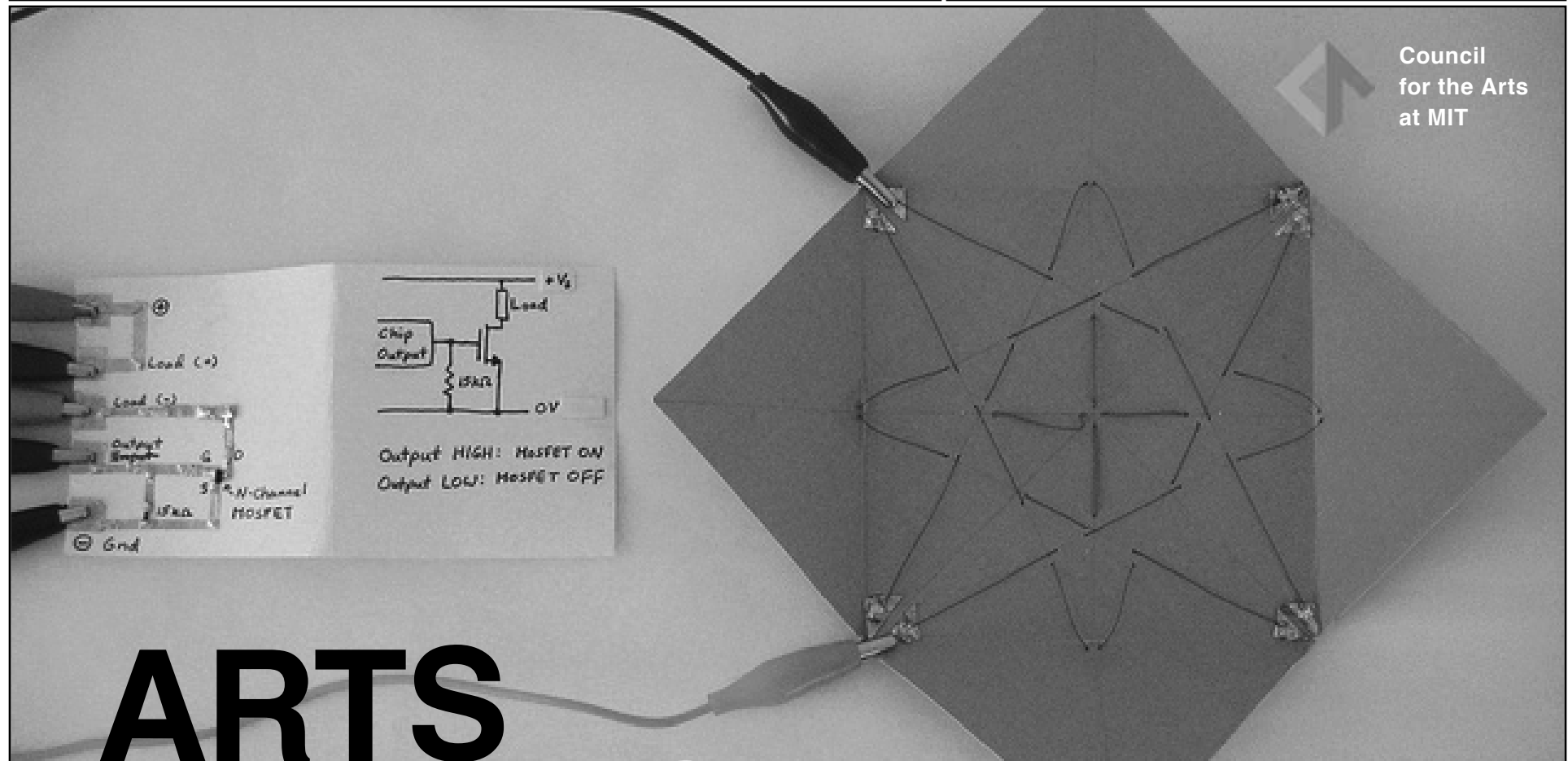
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Institute Professor and Nobel Prize winner Phillip A. Sharp co-founded biotech company

Kendall, from Page 1

"because I knew there would be great people who were doing interesting things I could work with." There, his postdoc fellowship eventually grew into a senior research position, where he studied gene structure and regulation using adenoviruses.

But, ultimately, Sharp wanted to work at MIT, to work alongside the likes of David Baltimore, who was using RNA viruses to explore mammalian cell biology, and David Botstein and Harvey Lodish, who both focused on bacterial and mammalian systems. Sharp wanted to be part of MIT's community that focused on molecular approaches to understanding the human cell, which, he believed, was the future of the field.

In 1974, Salvador Luria asked Sharp to join the newly established Center for Cancer Research (CCR) at MIT (now the Koch Institute for Integrative Cancer Research). Sharp accepted, and moved to the center's home in a small building on Ames Street that had been converted from a chocolate factory. Along with Sharp, Luria recruited many other researchers who would usher in what has been dubbed MIT's "golden age" of biology.

At the CCR, Sharp would join a roster that already included Baltimore (who would win the Nobel Prize for his work on RNA viruses), Nancy Hopkins (who would make

important discoveries about retroviral cancers in mice), David Housman (co-founder of Genzyme who identified the genomic location of the Huntington gene), and Robert Weinberg (who would isolate the first oncogene and tumor suppressor gene). Sharp's Nobel Prize-winning discovery of RNA splicing occurred in 1977, only three years after he joined the CCR.

But ultimately, Sharp wanted to work at MIT to use molecular approaches to understand cells.

Building Relationships beyond MIT

When Sharp arrived at the CCR, the center was embroiled in controversy. Its research program was organized around rDNA, a brand new, controversial technology that joined together DNA sequences from multiple sources, allowing scientists to introduce DNA between species.

In 1974, a group of scientists met to discuss their concerns about potential hazards of rDNA. This group, led by Paul Berg, a Stanford University biochemist (and including Baltimore), worried that without setting responsible guidelines for rDNA, scientists could inadvertent-

ly cause serious harm. For instance, they could confer antibiotic resistance to naturally pathogenic bacteria or give bacteria the power to cause tumors that would otherwise harmlessly share the environment with humans. The group published a letter in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, later known as the "Berg letter." The authors outlined their concerns and recommending a temporary moratorium on rDNA experimentation, which the NIH soon adopted.

But just when the international moratorium on rDNA experimentation was lifted, then-Cambridge Mayor Alfred Velucci called for an additional two-year moratorium, citing objections to the potential risks of rDNA experimentation and lack of public consent. While it was Harvard University's proposal for a new facility that triggered the new moratorium, it was MIT that had the most to lose: The CCR facilities were already built, and its scientists were waiting to begin their rDNA research.

MIT and Harvard worked closely with the Cambridge City Council, developing a joint review board that would ensure rDNA facilities adhered to NIH guidelines. MIT faculty and administration met with the citizens of Cambridge at street fairs, teach-ins, and debates to help them understand rDNA research, and how the NIH guidelines would ensure their safety. By 1977, the scientific community won its case

when the city passed an ordinance adopting the NIH guidelines and lifting the rDNA moratorium.

Mapping Success

While the rDNA controversy slowed down the progress of research temporarily, MIT's outreach to Cambridge citizens helped the Kendall Square bioscience community flourish. The quick success of the CCR in rDNA research persuaded the philanthropist Jack Whitehead to establish the Whitehead Institute in Kendall Square in 1982, in affiliation with MIT and led by Baltimore. The city's established regulatory framework attracted the attention of biotech venture capitalists.

MIT and Harvard worked closely with the Cambridge City Council on rDNA facility safety.


In fact, the innovative science at MIT and the regulatory transparency of Cambridge attracted the attention of Ray Schaefer, a MIT alumnus and venture capitalist. Schaefer began talks with Sharp and Wally Gilbert, a Harvard molecular biologist, that eventually led, in cooperation with several prominent scientists in Europe, to the creation of Biogen in 1978.

By the time Biogen opened its

doors, fears about rDNA subsided in the face of the prosperity of the biotech research community. When Velucci cut the ribbon at Biogen's opening ceremony, he reassured the audience that he had "no fear of recombinant DNA as long as it paid its taxes."

Today, Biogen Idec is one of the many biotech companies and research centers clustered around MIT's campus, many founded by the Institute's leaders. Sharp's colleagues at the Koch Institute — a mix of scientists and engineers working to fight intractable cancers — can take credit for many of these institutions. Since the institute was formed five years ago, its faculty (including the industrious MIT Institute Professor Bob Langer) have formed 18 companies, many of which are located in Kendall Square.

Other biotech companies have come to the neighborhood to take advantage of the healthy infrastructure in Cambridge and its vibrant bioscience community. While there were many individuals and organizations involved, MIT faculty members and administrators indeed played a major role in reviving Kendall Square, because they understood that in order to build a thriving bioscience program, they would have to build a thriving community of talented people — at MIT and beyond. *Reprinted with the permission of MIT News (<http://newsoffice.mit.edu/>).*



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*Engineers split a doubleheader with
Smith College, winning second game*

DAPER STAFF

In the first game, Ali M. Trueworthy '17 was 1-for-4 with one RBI, while Katherine K. Wopat '15 was 1-for-3 with one run. Eleanor E. Fodor '15 pitched 7.2 innings, allowing seven hits and three runs, while striking out nine batters. During the second game, fellow Karly E. McLaughlin '15 led the team with her two runs, going 2-for-4, while Wopat dominated with her three RBIs. Mackenzie K. Donnelly '17 pitched 6.2 innings, allowing seven hits and four runs and striking out two.

Game one got off to a slow start, remaining locked at zero until almost halfway through. Natalie J. Shifflet '17 was the first Engineer to get a hit, doubling with two outs on the board at the top of the third, but the inning ended when the next batter struck out.

Victoria M. Jensen '16 reached on a dropped fly by the right fielder in the top of the fourth, advancing to second on the error. McLaughlin reached on a fielding error, allowing Jensen to advance to third and then make it home, putting the first run up on the board. Tech furthered its lead over the Pioneers in the fifth inning, when Wopat doubled down the left field line and was sent home on a double by Trueworthy.

Smith officially put the pressure on in the sixth inning when it tied the score without getting a single out. Caroline Kushner had her first hit of the game when she singled to center field, stole second and then advanced to third when Brittney Blokker reached on a fielding error. Blokker stole second and, when Edie Richardson doubled to right field, both Blokker and Kushner made it home. Tech controlled the situation and

After going through the seventh inning with no change to the score, the game went to a tie breaker. With Trueworthy placed on second, Sarah Van Belleghem '15 singled and advanced to second on the throw. Trueworthy advanced to third and tried to power home, but was tagged out when sliding home. With one more out, the inning ended and Kushner was placed on second at the bottom of the eighth. With a sacrifice bunt by Blokker, Kushner advanced to third and scored the game-winning run off a sacrifice fly by Richardson, ending the first game.

In the bottom of the third, Brown doubled and advanced to third when Giordano reached on a fielder's choice and stole second. With runners on second and third and just one out, the Pioneers threatened to score their first run but, when the next batter flied out and the one after fouled out, the inning ended.

McLaughlin doubled in the top of the fourth inning, moving on to third when Emily Van Belleghem singled. Helen M. Rosenthal '17 pinch ran for Emily Van Belleghem and advanced to second on a wild pitch. Following a Donnelly single, Rosenthal advanced a base and McLaughlin made it home, scoring her second run of the game. It was not long until Rosenthal followed suit, adding Tech's sixth run of the game off a Wopat sacrifice fly.

In the following inning, the Pioneers scored their first runs, starting when Blokker singled, advancing to second on a sacrifice bunt and making it home on an Allison Snyder triple. When Gina Martucci singled to center field, Snyder followed, adding the second run of the inning. With a quick seventh inning for the Engineers, the Pioneers, once again, threatened to send the game to extra innings when Kushner and Zimmerman scored unearned runs, but Fodor shut the inning down when the next batter struck out looking, ending the game.

Now that the rain has stopped and the sun is shining, the Engineers have a busy week of games ahead of them. Tomorrow, MIT will face another NEW-MAC rival, Babson College, on the road at 3:00 and 5:00 p.m. On Friday, April 4, Tech will play its first home game of the season when it hosts conference foe Emerson College at 3:00 and 5:00 p.m.

Friday, April 4

3 p.m., Briggs Field

3:30 p.m., Briggs Field

4:30 p.m., Rockwell Cage

5 p.m., Briggs Field

7 p.m., Rockwell Cage

7 a.m., Charles River

11 a.m., Rockwell Cage

12 p.m., Briggs Field

12 p.m., Briggs Field

1 p.m., Rockwell Cage

1 p.m., DuPont Tennis Courts

1 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium

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